The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

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Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

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Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 223 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon. July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one doo East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1r

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C;
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
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PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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IN

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CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Bower.

There Is No Unbelief.

BY LIZZIE YORK CASE.

There is no unbelief
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
Trusts he in God.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever says when clouds are in the sky,
Be patient, heart! light breaketh by and by,
Trusts the Most High.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever sees 'neath winter's fields of snow,
The silent harvests of the future grow,
God's power must know.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Consents to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever says "to-morrow," the unknown,
The future, trusts that power alone,
He dare disown.

There is no unbelief.
The heart that looks on when dear eye lids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief.
And so day by day and night unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny,
God knoweth why.

CAMP SERMONS.

Sermon of Rev. Geo. W. Miller,

delivered on Tuesday afternoon. Text—I Cor. xv, 3–8.

Subject: The resurrection and reappearance of Christ.

The instinct of immortality alone individualizes man from the embodied existences of God. Men stand on the shores of the ocean of eternity and listen to its surf beatings, and, knowing that they are soon to embark upon it, ask themselves the question whether there is any anchorage for the soul beyond. Eternity is in the soul of every man; and an eternity of existence alone can satisfy the soul of man. But even this is not enough. The soul longs for a state of purity and perfection. And if there is such a state in the future, we want the assurance of it to rest, not merely on the analogy of universal nature, but on the solid and unyielding foundation of unoriginated and eternal life. And it is this foundation which the apostle Paul uncovered to us in the chapter from which we have taken the text. It is the immortality of Jesus Christ.

I. We are accustomed to regard the death of Christ as the essential act in the drama of human redemption. But his resurrection from the dead was as necessary as his crucifiction.

(a.) As a consummate proof of his nature and character, miracles are the language of God. The greatest of all miracles is the resurrection of the dead. And the greatest of all resurrections is to raise one's self from the dead.

He needed no other aid than His own omnipotent power to resume, in the very centre of human weakness, and the very citadel of death itself, the throne of immortality.

(b.) As a consummate evidence of the divinity of his mission, His entire claim to the Messiahship rested on the fact of his resurrection.

Do you now ask me where is the evidence of his resurrection? Behold his successive appearances to his disciples and others for a period of forty days after his crucifiction and burial. (Here followed a graphic delineation of the appearances mentioned in the text.)

Here we have the concurrent testimony of many creditable witnesses, who not only saw Christ, but conversed with him frequently, and under a great variety of circumstances after his death.

But there is collateral evidence as well. Pentacost is an overwhelming proof of the continued life and power of Jesus Christ in the spiritual world.

Do you still ask where is the evidence of the resurrection? I answer, in Christianity. Christianity in all its forms and manifestations is but a reproduction and perpetuation of the life of Christ on earth under a human representation. His life is as full of eternal youthfulness to-day as it was eighteen hundred years ago. The followers of Christ are singing to-day, as in the past, the psalm of their olden victories, and they will continue to sing it until its notes are swallowed up in the victory chant of the church triumphant.

II. His reappearance to his disciples was as necessary to his resurrection.

(a.) To give them proper conceptions of his nature and continued existence.

(b.) Of the spirituality of his kingdom.

(c.) Of their own mission in the world.

This is the keystone of the arch which spans the gulf between the visible and the invisible world. Immortality is a present attainment and fruition. It lies budded in the soul.

III, Our theme is fraught with instructive and consoling truths.

(a.) Our resurrection into spiritual life must resemble Christ's resurrection.

In every unrenewed heart there lies dead power—faculties and affections like Christ's dead body in the sepulchre. The touch of the supernatural alone can quicken them into spiritual life. This life is eternal progress. At conversion the graces of the Spirit fall into the haart like so many heavenly germs which are to bud and flower, and produce exhaustless fruits of christian life and character, both in time and in eternity. You can't compass Christ in a large experience.

(b.) It is a consolation to realize the truth of a blissful immortality when we gaze on the face of our dead.

There are two sides to death. The earthly and the heavenly. Here are groanings, and there are shoutings. Here are farewells; there are welcomes.

What say you? Ought not the welcomes and hallelujahs of heaven be subtracted from the tears and farewells of earth.

(c.) But you say we must die ourselves. Well, what of that? The dark waters of death already sparkle with the scintillations of immortality.

(d.) The body also shares in this immortality.

But the imagination wearies, and returning exclaims, it doth not yet appear what we shall be. Our most glowing desoription, so far from being exaggerations, are the merest shadows.

The shallow pools are here! The eternal fathomless fountains are there!

The sermon was grandly eloquent throughout and overwhelming in its effects. The young orator was truly inspired; and the congregation were moved by his eloqcent utterances, as the storm sways the forest. We congratulate the Central Pennsylvania Conference on having in her ministry a young man whose eloquence is unsurpassed in all the land, and who is entitled to rank among the first orators of the age.

Sermon by Rev. G. S. Sykes,

delivered on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Text: Heb i. 1-2.

The first word of the text arrests our attention, God! A simple though complete idea. A demonstrated undeniable incomprehensible truth. * * * Though invisible and unapproachable; though in His nature and attributes, and in the mode of His existence as high above man as the highest heavens are above the earth, yet He speaks to man. Involving His condecension and elevating man to a superiority over all else that He had made; recognizing at once His intelligence and volition. God speaks: Man hears; may understand and obey. The Apostle Paul in writing to the Jews holds in contrast the two dispensations, designing to shew up the imperfections of the Jewish dispensation, and the completeness of the Gospel dispensation. * * * While the Jews were out without a revelation of God Paul claims the revelation of God by His Son, as a superior, grander, more perfect revelation than had ever before been given. Such a revelation as was necessary to fill up and complete the revelation of the old dispensation, has been made by the Son God has spoken by His Son; not to one nation but to all men. The world is his auditorium. Not one utterance, but many, now we have the law and the Gospel, Sinai still remains but we have Calvary. The commandments are still binding but above them is unfurled the banner of the Cross. "God has spoken by His Son." 1st. By the very form he took upon himself. "He was made in likeness of sinful flesh" presenting at once the possibility in your case and mine, namely of reconciliation and communion with God. 2dly. He has spoken to us in the fact that He was a *man*, possessing human attribute. He loved Lazarus. He wept with those that wept. * * * Telling us that while He is a God of justice, He is also a God of compassion, and that human sympathies and feelings are incorporated in that great heart responding fully to every condition of our suffering race. 3d he dwelt among us. A fact that speaks significantly; He put Himself in the same circumstances with us, surrounded by the same influences, exposed to the same temptations, that He might learn the strength of our enemies. That He might know our state and be touched with the feelings of our infirmities, that He might be able to succor us. And that we might know when coming to a Throne of grace, that we had not an High Priest who could not be touched with the feelings of our infirmities. 3d. He speaks to us by His Son in the fact that He was a Son. Having our nature He is the Son of God and God is revealed to us in His Son as a father, telling us that the sympathy and love of Christ is not fraternal but paternal and as such infinite, reaching not simply the depths of our physical suffering, but the deepest depths of our moral woe.

5th. He spoke by His Son upon the Cross. Here we have the confirmation and consumation of all that has preceded it. 'Tis true there's death but 'tis the death of atonement. 'Tis true there's blood but 'tis the life for a ransom. See! then 'tis written in lines of blood "God so loved the world &c." Listen! He speaks, 'tis His last utterance upon the Cross, "'tis finished, 'tis finished," how it swells higher and higher, 'tis finished; how it echoes, until to-day like a chime of bells it peals out to the world the completion of redemption's plan.

Sermon of Rev. G. D. Pennypacker,

delivered on Satuaday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in No. 2 Circle. Text—Mark xviii, 36.

This is the question which men put at the bottom of all the enterprises of life. The question on which hinges every outlay of capital, every investment of possession. Here is a practical proposition given; your every day arithmetic is equal to the solution.

Let us proceed to gather the items of profit on our side, and loss on the other, and strike a balance, and that with the understanding that our future spiritual ways are to be governed by that balance. What does the world afford? Silver and gold, comforts, useful gifts, treasures laid upon earth, houses and lands, necessary blessings for which their possessor owes a debt of gratitude the gracious Giver not to easy to pay. Sumptuous living and a brilliant equipage are neither conveniences nor necessary blessings. The one a magnificent plague of body; ruining its symmetry and rendering its working pain. The other an imaginary entertainment. With both at hand the head aches, the heart burns; the past is a blank; the present sorrow; the future nothing but darkness, and hidden apparitions, so fearful as to make us dread to take a step into it.

We need not underrate the value of earthly things, nor condemn the pursuit of lawful temporal gains to see that all the world can give is transient and visionary, and sometimes destructive. But let us look at the other side. Namely, the "Loss of ones own soul." There are items here to. What does the loss of the soul involve?

I. To be cut off from communication with God.

There is a picture of a lost soul drawn by the Redeemer himself. One feature of that picture is given in this language: "Between us (the saved) and you (the lost) there is a great gulf fixed," an impassable chasm of separation. This is the reason why the relief of a drop of water could not be afforded. From the life that puts the impress of beauty on the immortal being; from the peace that constitutes that being's bliss; from the graces that fit that being for solid enjoyment, the lost soul is forever severed.

Again: To lose the soul is to be debarred the society, contemplation, instruction and glory of Jesus.

What a spectacle does this present—capacities that might have adorned an angel's sphere to be engaged eternally in consorting with devils. Oh, shame, how debased! Oh, degradation, how deep!

And lastly, all this is named eternal punishment. Here is the gain and the loss; the treasuries of the world open to possession for the twenty or thirty years, and the brilliant faculties of the soul given to the adversary. What is the verdict of this assembly? What can compensate you for an eternal residence and identification with murders, and liars, and blasphemers, and drunkards, and thieves, and devils?

All your excuses are simply a devilish delusion and lie, in order to your damnation. And will you live and die the pure deluded dupes of a cheating devil? Will you suffer him to pack you on a through train for hell. Swift as time, certain as death, and dark as the doom to which you hasten.

That "strong delusion" in which you are wrapt is the coffin-car of everlasting night; the black hearse of the souls that haste to immortal graves. O! I beseech you leap from the platform! leap from the windows! leap for your lives!

Sermon of Rev. J. H. McCord,

delivered on Monday, from the text: Mark, i: 1-8 inclusive: "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ the Son of God," etc.

He said the gospel is the greatest answer to man's greatest want. The solution of the divine love in the problem of human sin and sorrow. Thus the glad tidings had three beginnings. Each has a specialty and completeness. It began in the thought and love of God. Cast the lines ages back you cannot reach the point in which it could be said God's welfare in man first began. The Lamb of God was slain from before the foundation of the world. The sacrifice of Jesus for the propitiation of sin was not an after thought in God. It is part of himself, of His own existence. It is to go back to the beginning of the beginning in the depth of the devine existence. The gospel is a full, wonderful and infinite course of the thinking, love and purpose of God. We are lost here. Our wonder is lost in speechlessness.

The second beginning is to what the text relates. The incarnation of God's Son. In the fullness of time the word was made fresh, &c. We commence at Bethlehem. Now we think, feel and understand in part God's meaning. Not in speech, but in flesh and blood. Here a child may begin. Our love commences at the cradle of Jesus. Here we find sharp lines, visibilities. This is the stooping down of the infinite. We are as children in the night crying for the light. Our only language is a cry. We can't dwell upon the conditioned. We must have something to look at, to come up to; to speak to and he to speak to us. Jesus becomes the brother to our soul. Jesus said "it is expedient that I go away, and I will send the comforter."

The third beginning is the church. The body of Christ. "As he was so are we in the word." "Living epistles know and read of all men." Jesus imposes the obligation to interpret doctrine and live upon love. It is not a mere accident. More than a club, or society or confraternity.—It is the embodiment of the doctrine and love of Christ. She has to be crucified and purged with fire. This thought was further elucidated by reference to the conception of an artist in the construction of a cathedral and its further designs of the inward cathedral, to-wit: the worshipers. The church is built by God, Jesus Christ being the head stone of the corner. She displays the glory of her builder and flames with the glory of God. The Holy One shall inhabit it.

All the divine dispensations have been progressive. God never takes one backward step. The bible goes straightforward. It is the progress of development, natural expansion.

What of the Gospel's progress? The man who is not going forward is going downward. He must double the volume and measure of his power. He that is not progressing must have something wrong at the root. The last point in the series of God's movements in this direction is the same in nature and quality as the first.—The Bible is occupied with two thoughts. The first is God as the centre, the second, man as a centre; God as a Saviour, man as a sinner. Unite these, and the developed thought is our salvation.

From the first peal in the advent which fell in Paradise in the promise of the "seed of the woman," &c., until the consummation upon the hill-tops of Calvary, the thought is salvation through the blood of the Lamb. This is the vital fact of our humanity.—The cross is the moral axis around which the destinies of the world are sweeping.

First came the prophets. The company of artists taking the picture of Jesus. They with their sad life, far in advance of their day, breathing the atmosphere of of centuries to come. Second, John the Baptist, then Jesus. John came before His face. Through John, the veil, the people saw the love of God. The desire of all nations was just there. How strangely John must have felt as he realized the breath of the coming One upon him. The Immanuel. This is enough. But there is no full stop even at Jesus. We linger at the cross under its shade and blood drippings, and finally the Holy Ghost—the Spiritual One. God turns our religion from looking into hard service. A spiritual life. We have come to power, face to face and talking to Him. The baptism of the Holy Ghost deals with our highest faculties. It is spiritual mastery—the power of the Holy Ghost in the heart.

The speaker then drew two lessons for his hearers.

First. Was for the members of the church. Have we received the Holy Ghost? Are we lingering among the prophets—about Sinai, a fragment of the past? We must go to-day to Olivet and Gethsemane and Calvary and the Church. Have we the divine baptism of fire and love and power and the spirit of interpretation and purity of the Holy Ghost. The full measure.

Second. Was to the unconverted. We are living in the end of the world. The last dispensation has been made. The Bible is a shut book. There is nothing more to come. The Prophets were here and gone. The Psalmists, too, and the Priests, and John, the preliminary man, and Christ has come—the Immanuel—bringing life and character—the soul of God. And the Holy Ghost is here. What man is bold enough to force, and cleave and elbow his way through these and make a leap into the dark. Not enough given.

Sermon of Rev. J. W. Cleaver,

delivered on Sunday morning, in Circle No. 2, at 8 o'clock, from 1 Cor. 3d chap. 21-2. "Therefore let no man glory in men; for all things are yours; whether Paul, Apollas, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come, all are yours; and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's."

Corinth, one of the commercial centres of the world; the Apostles commenced to preach there soon after the ascension of Christ; their preaching was attended with success, but irregularities crept in; this epistle was written to correct them; forbids glorying in anything earthly; the christian has something higher to set his affections upon. Christians, Possessions, Paul, &c., these three stand as representatives of different classes of ministers, there never was, and never will be, any one minister who can suit everybody; some need argument—to such as these Paul was sent—when he preached, he commenced a chain of argument away back at Moses and the Prophets and link after link carried it on till he wound it round the Cross, carrying conviction to thousands, as an illustration of its power, we hear a Roman Judge say: "almost thou persuadest me to be a christian. Another class—you must arrest attention; catch the ear and through this channel drop a seed that will find its way to the heart, to this class Appollas was sent—not the reasoner Paul was—but an eloquent man and mighty in the scriptures; to another must cause thunders of the law to mutter in their ear and lightnings of Sinai to flash around their feet, to this class Cephas "a son of thunder" was sent. These are all gems for your edification and comfort. The Word is yours, for enjoyment, the christian has a right to enjoy the world but as not abusing it for he must give an account. Life is yours, in which time enough is given to prepare for a better world. Death is yours, an enemy, but a conquered enemy, and pressed into the service of God, becomes the servant He sends to call his people home. Things present, our surroundings perhaps is just what we need to make us better. Things to come, in this world God will send what is necessary. In future world, can't say what, but we are heirs of God and this is enough for christians possessed. Ye are Christ's; his children are the objects of his care. Christ is God's; his son the brightness of his Father's glory and express image of his person. This chain completed, Heaven and earth united, and powers of Father, Son and Holy Ghost pleads for your redemption.

Sermon of Rev, John Donshue,

delivered on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in No. 2 Circle. Text—Isaiah xxviii, 16.

Introduction: Church compared to a temple of which Christ is the foundation.

Christ is the sum and substance of the gospel. All the types, promises and sacrifices refer to him.

1st. Christ is the foundation of the sinner's acceptance with God. No man can be justified by the deeds of the law. No other name is given under heaven whereby we can be saved. There is power in *his* name to move the arm that moves the world.

2d. Christ is the basis of the christian's faith and hope. By Him he is brought from darkness to light, and from the power of sin and Satan unto God. He is sustained and upheld by the power of Christ, and the life which he lives is a life of faith in the Son of God.

3d. Christ has been the support of the churches faith and hope in every age of the world's history, from Abel down to the present hour.

II. We have given to us the characteristics of this foundation.

1. It has been tried—its power of resistence has been tested to the utmost by Satan and the world—by prosperity and adversity; by sickness and death; but it has survived every form of opposition and persecution.

2d. It is a precious support under all circumstances, and in every condition of life.

3d. It is *sure*. No changes of time can affect it. In this respect it differs from all this life contains. The world passeth away and the fashion thereof. Our physical strength declines under the pressure of toils and cares.

The strongest organizations among men are destined to be dissolved, but Christ shall survive all the mutations of time, and contribute to the joy and happiness of God's people while eternity endures.

Reading for the Million.

Disappointments of Life.

Half the misery of human life consists in our making a wrong estimate of it, and in being disappointed when we find out our fault. We do not often begin at the right end. We put a much higher figure in the sum than it will bear, and we cry like a school boy when the addition is wrong.

Our illusions commence in the cradle, and end only in the grave. We all have great expectations. Our ducks are never to be geese, our geese swans, and we cannot bear the truth when it comes upon us. Hence our disappointments; hence Solomen cried out that all was vanity, that he had tried everything, easy pleasure, easy beauty, and found it very empty.

Perhaps the bitterest feelings in our life are those which we experience, when boys and girls, at the failure of our friendships and our loves. We have heard of false friends; we have read of deceit in books; but we know nothing about it, and hardly believe what we hear. Our friend is to be as true as steel. He is always to like us; and we him. He is a second Damon, we a Pythias. We remember the fond old stories of celebrated friendships; how one shared his fortune, another gave his life. Our friend is just of that sort; he is wonderfully generous. We talk of him, he will praise us. The whole people around who laugh at the sudden warmth, we regard as old fogies, who do not understand life half as well as we do. But by-and by our friend vanishes; the image which we thought was gold we find made of mere clay. We grow melancholy; we are fond of reading Byron's poetry; the sun is not nearly so bright nor the sky so blue as it used to be. We sing with the noblest poet—

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flowers and the fruit are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!"

We cease to believe in friendship; we quote old saws, and fancy ourselves cruelly used. We think ourselves philosophic martyrs, when the simple truth is that we are disappointed.

A Beautiful Reception.

A Wesleyan missionary in West Africa relates the following: "On the way I was met by the people, and conducted to the Mission House of the Church Missionary Society, where the school children and people surrounded the house, so that nothing would do for them but I must come out, that they might see me and conduct me to the church. On arriving at the church an immense body of people struck up singing a hymn in Yoruba, and with tearful eyes and throbbing heart I entered the vestry, where I could not but lift up my heart to God in thankfulness and implore divine help in the service. It was a glorious sight. The church, inside and outside, windows and doors, was one vast sea of faces, and the singing was the best I heard in Africa, and could not but move the hardest heart. And while I preached from Tim., iv: 6—8, through an interpreter, the utmost attention was given. I was safely conducted back to the mission house by the native gentleman, amid blazing torches to light us on the rough road."

Address of Mrs. Ashman, before the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, at Camp Meeting.

Am before you to-day in an entirely new position—never having addressed an audience. Sister McCord was anxious to have one or two women to talk to women to-day, of woman's duty and power to work in this department of God's vineyard.

We learn in these last days much about woman's rights. The right to plead at the bar; right to fill the sacred desk; right of suffrage and sometimes we wished the hour to come when women might vote on the temperance question. I think we would send the liquid fire back to its native hell, and soon the poor inebriate would be clothed and in his right mind, sitting at the feet of Jesus.

Then I've thought if these restless agitators were only all washed in the blood of the Lamb—all their energies consecrated to God—how much they might accomplish for God and their sex, in this woman's mission enterprise. But we are here to-day to see what we can do for our Master, and to be from henceforth more fully committed to work in this way for Christ than ever before. Most of us here doubtless profess to love Jesus; to belong to him. Should we be so occupied in ourselves as to forget that our sisters in their oriental homes have never heard of a heaven to gain, or a hell to shun; have never heard in their bitter heart struggles that "This man forgiveth sins, and that earth has no sorrows that heaven cannot heal" We are apt to think of them in eraliocss clothed in cashmere robes and adorned with jewels, attended by slaves. But is this, even if it were a desirable situation, true of many? Not long since a visitor, calling on a man of wealth and position in India, found his apartment furnished with the conveniences and luxuries of European life, his wife destitute of every comfort—herself and children clad in mean and scant attire. How can we, who are mistresses in our homes, think of these things without pity—which is akin to pain—filling our hearts. But you say, what can I do to help? Much, very much, by your prayers and contributions to aid this enterprise, which has for its object the elevation and conversion of these women. Every dollar you give is *so much* to help it forward. Every prayer you offer in faith enters the ear of the Eternal Father, and descends in blessings. But you say we have missionaries, why is not that enough. I answer because men cannot enter the homes of these women to teach them or talk to them of their Savior. This is the door God, by his providence, has opened for women alone. One after another have left the comforts of home life to enter this open door, and are there laboring earnestly, looking to women at home to support them and increase their numbers. In no other missionary society does the money contributed go so directly to the intended object. There are none, or very few, salaried officers. All do what they do freely for love of Christ, and while they give so much of their time and energies, will we not give as we can of our means. Some of us talk of sanctification—of being consecrated wholly to God—of course that includes our worldly goods. Some of us say, well, I don't know about this sanctification, but when God converted my soul I consecrated myself, with all I had, to Him. Does not that mean to give up cheerfully, as God hath prospered us? God does not mean the woman who is only able to give one dollar, to give ten, and he does not mean the woman who is able to give ten, to give only one. But don't all want our blessed Saviour to say of us as he did of Mary. "She hath done what she could."

Fortify the Soul.

BY W. W. LANCE.

The resisting power of the soul is no greater than the barrier it places between itself and its besetting sin. If a field of grain be surrounded by a pasture in which feeds a mixed flock of cattle, deer, sheep and hogs, it is not secure unless the fence inclosing the field be so constructed as to resist the most breachy animal. If it be light, of ordinary height, and simply set upon the ground, it will resist the sheep; but the cattle may rack it down, the deer go over it, or the hogs root under it. If it be heavy and strong, the cattle and the sheep may be resisted; but the deer find no difficulty in going over it, or the hogs under it. If it be heavy, well built, and deeply set in the ground, but no higher than before, still the crop is in danger. To preserve the grain, the fence must be so high the deer cannot leap it, so strong the cattle cannot rack it, and so deeply set in the ground the hogs cannot go under it.

So can we only expect to preserve the golden grains of Christian experience inviolate by fortifying against the most active sins, the strongest temptations, and the substratum of our nature's self. To do this, however, requires more heroism than to stand in the front of battles—more fortitude than to be immovable in the defense of pet theory or creed. It is the voluntary crucifiction of self; the dying to sin and living to God; the casting from us the dearest idols of the heart. It is lifting the standard of Benevolence over the fallen form of Avarice. It is throttling pride and embracing humility. It is the determined will to suffer the loss of all things rather than to lose Christ. But none need despair; it is the privilege of all to be fortified in Christ. And through his name, we all may conquer. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame and am sit down with my Father in his Throne."

Heaven is only the conqueror's home.—*W. C. Advocate.*

AN interesting narrative comes to us from Spain, of a man, once a carpenter, afterward a school-teacher, who heard for the first time, six years ago, of the Word of God, and immediately was possessed of an ardent desire to see it and to know its contents. On account of his purpose to keep his Bible he lost his situation and returned to his trade. But at the same time he opened an evening school for those who were at work all day, and made the New Testament the reading book for his pupils. He continued to pray for light and guidance, and in answer to his prayers he obtained remarkably clear and correct views of the plan of salvation, especially of the doctrine of atonement. His scholars are twenty-one in number, and their ages are from twelve to twenty-six.

General E. S. Brown, for a long time the general superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has resigned that office, and it is rumored that he will accept the superintendency of the Erie or the Atlantic and Great Western.

John Bright on Temperance.

In a recent letter on the Temperance question, Mr. Bright says that, in his opinion, appeals should be made to all members of Christian Churches, in the hope of creating a public opinion among the thoughtful and religious classes in favor of temperance, and offering, through them, to the view of the nation a grand example of the use of the articles which are so seldom useful and so often pernicious.—At present a few persons clamor for legislation which the country is not prepared for and will not bear, the consequence of this is a failure, there being much contention and no result. In a great reform of this kind, Parliament can do little, but the portion of our people which owns the religion can do much, and without their zeal and co-operation reform is an impossibility.

Blessings of the Sabbath.

It is impossible to estimate the blessed effect produced upon a nation's health and happiness, when on the return of each Sunday, millions are thus set free from toil; when the ledger is closed upon the desk; when the hammer rests upon the anvil, and the wheel in the factory; when the mine sends forth its crowds into the light and glory of the new-born day; and when the men can rest their wearied frames or tread the green earth or hoary mountains and breathe the fresh air, and look calmly upon the blue sky overhead, or listen to the sounding stream or beating sea wave, and when the very dumb cattle partake of the universal blessings.—*Morland.*

THE Philadelphia *Presbyterian* has the following: Mr. Spurgeon calls his close-communion Baptist brethren on this side of the water, "Our pugilistic brethren." They have challenged him in various ways on the communion question, and he has at last spoken, briefly but decidedly. The *Examiner and Chronicle* attempted to pose him thus: "When Spurgeon invites to the communion all members of the Pedobaptist Churches, he invites men who are unconverted." Spurgeon's only reply is, "And what would he do if he invited all members of Baptist Churches?" It is manifestly better not to stir Spurgeon up on questions which he prefers to pass in silence.

Personal.

Bishop Jayne, of New York, is seriously ill.

About twenty people per day pass over the new trail to the top of Pike's Peak.

Queen Isabella isn't so badly off, after all. She is traveling with forty servants.

The wife of Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is one of the celebrities of Saratoga.

Miss Clara Morris, the popular actress, has arrived in New York from Europe.

Grace Greenwood says Colorado Indian Chief proposed to her. Was it under the Greenwood tree?

Woman's Heart is the big Injun that gives them the most trouble at the Wichita Agency. An ungallant fellow says "this is natural enough."

Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Oviugton, of Brooklyn, are camping out at Lake Waramaug, in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Galusha A Grow, of Texas, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, from this State, is now in New York.

Mrs. Theodore Tilton and Mrs. Oviugton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who recently reported at Fairfield, are now camping out at Lake Waramaug in Bridgeport.

Mayor Havemeyer has married one hundred couples since January, and "put the fees in his pocket," which, it is alleged, the new charter does not allow him to do.

Governor Hartranft was in Norristown, a day or two ago, from Easton. He visited the latter place for the purpose of entering his son as a student at Lafayette College.

Clusceret says he "has the most profound contempt" for Pere Hyacinthe. Hyacinthe says of Clusceret: "He a general! Who named him such! A sub of drunken vagabonds."

Governor Hartranft will inspect in person this fall the militia force of the Commonwealth, devoting a larger portion of this month to the work. The inspection will be by divisions.

Jeff Davis has been saying all kinds of pretty things about Texas, to an audience in Memphis. There was a time when Jeff would have given his bottom dollar to have been able to get there.

Lydia Thompson, laden with laurels and greenbacks, has returned to her native earth. The female Bloomie is therefore happy, and Lydia may be said to have made a fair thing of it.

Rev. J. Miller Chapman, of Apollo Hall, Brooklyn, in his sermon on Sunday last, spoke of the Beecher-Tilton business as the greatest scandal which has taken place in history, all things considered, since the days of the famous amour of Abelard and Heloise. Mr. Beecher, in every respect save that of established guilt, is the Abelard of the age; both ministers, both brilliant orators of a continent.

Geographical circles in England are excited over the discussion as to who is entitled to the credit of bringing Livingstone's body to the coast, and saving the journal. Credit on both points is claimed for Lieutenant Cameron on the one hand, and on the other it is alleged that Livingstone's negro attendants really brought the body, and would have brought the journal on this if left alone.

Arthur Purcell, the man who offered a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of little Charlie Ross, has announced the withdrawal of his offer. He says that he now believes that no crime has been committed and that the whole affair will be silently compounded. He adds that he will not be duped by any official combination. Only detectives and confidence men replied to his advertisement.

A lady, well known in New Orleans some twenty years ago, devotedly loved a young man, but was compelled to marry an aged widower. Her lover, disconsolate, left the State, and in time himself settled and married. The lady, whose husband died last winter, a few weeks ago met her old lover himself, now a widower, and they went off privately and were married. They are now at the Virginia Springs, and real happy.—*N. O. Picay

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 9, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Governor,
Arthur G. Olmstead, of Potter.

Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill.

Auditor General,
Harrison Allen, of Warren.

Senate,
H. Clay Marshall, of Orbisonia.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

Assembly,
George Guyer, of Warriorsmark,
Henry C. Robinson, of Dublin.

Sheriff,
Huston E. Crum, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,
William E. Corbin, of Juniata.

Director of the Poor,
Jacob H. Isett, of Penn.

County Surveyor,
William H. Booth, of Springfield.

Auditor,
Henry H. Swoope, of Mapleton.

Politicians and Candidates, Beware!

Read the Provisions of the New Constitution on Corruption!

Officers Must Swear that they Have Not Used Corrupt Means to Secure a Nomination or an Election!

If they Have, to be Forever Disqualified for Holding Office in this State!

Any Person Convicted of Violating the Election Laws Shall be Deprived of the Right of Suffrage for Four Years!

We copy the provisions of the New Constitution upon corruption so that no one will be able to say that he had not timely notice:

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1. NEW CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all Judicial, State and County officers, shall before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; THAT I HAVE NOT PAID OR CONTRIBUTED, OR PROMISED TO PAY OR CONTRIBUTE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLE THING, TO PROCURE MY NOMINATION OR ELECTION (*or appointment*), *except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law*; THAT I HAVE NOT KNOWINGLY VIOLATED ANY ELECTION LAW OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR PROCURED IT TO BE DONE BY OTHERS IN MY BEHALF; *that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.*"

And also:

SECTION 9. *Any person who shall, while a candidate for office,* BE GUILTY OF BRIBERY, FRAUD, OR VIOLATION OF ANY ELECTION LAW, SHALL BE FOREVER DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING AN OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT IN THIS COMMONWEALTH; AND ANY PERSON CONVICTED OF WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO ANY PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW BE DEPRIVED, OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE ABSOLUTELY FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

SECTION 8. *Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof,* AND ANY ELECTOR WHO SHALL RECEIVE OR AGREE TO RECEIVE, FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER, ANY MONEY, REWARD, OR OTHER VALUABLE CONSIDERATION FOR HIS VOTE AT AN ELECTION, *or for withdrawing the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such causes before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be recorded.*

Republican County Committee.

By a resolution passed at the late County Convention, the persons authorized therein, have selected the following named persons for the various election districts, to serve on the Republican County Committee for the year 1874.

Alexandria borough—Stephen Hamer, David Moore.
Barree—A. B. Miller, Ferdinand Corbin.
Birmingham borough—J. R. Thompson.
Brady—A. P. Burnham, J. B. Wakefield.
Broad Top City—John Lewis.
Carbon—A. S. Brooks, John Hadley.
Cass—Jacob Steever, Jesse B. Shere.
Cassville borough—A. W. Chilcott.
Clay—Henry Hudson, C. B. McCarthy.
Coalmont borough—Reuben Crum.
Cromwell—James W. Lupfer, Samuel J. Cloyd.
Dublin—Walker Cree, Dorris Stitt.
Franklin—Samuel H. Irvin, John Q. Adams, T. W. Hamilton.
Henderson—George Hetrick.
Hopewell—David H. Helsel.
Huntingdon 1st Ward—Wm. A. Fleming, C. H. Glazier.
Huntingdon 2d Ward—Thos. G. Strickler, John C. Miller, Wm. I. Steel.
Huntingdon 3d Ward—Thomas S. Johnston, Richard Chilcott.
Huntingdon 4th Ward—Charles Kershaw.
Jackson—Jackson Barman, Wm. S. Smith, Elias Musser.
Juniata—Amos K. Kauffman.
Lincoln—John H. Donaldson, Alexander Parks.
Mapleton—M. L. Rex.
Marklesburg borough—Monroe W. Heaton.
Morris—Perry Moore, H. C. Beck.
Mt. Union borough—T. A. Appleby, John G. Stewart
Mt. Union District—M. C. Shaver.
Oneida—Wm. V. Miller.
Orbisonia—F. D. Ratter.
Penn—John Geisinger, A. R. Trexler.
Petersburg borough—John T. Dopp.
Porter—Geo. Walheater, James Allen, Benj. Isenberg.
Shade Gap borough—H. C. Zeigler.
Shirley—Robert Bingham, Henry S. Dell.
Shirleysburg borough—John A. Kerr.
Springfield—Newton Madden, Cyrus Brown.
Tell—James Speer.
Tod—W. H. Beaton, Nicholas Crum.
Three Springs borough—Loraine Ashman.
Union—John Guyton, Simeon Wright.
Walker—John P. Watson, E. J. McCoy.
Warriorsmark—Levi Claybaugh, Richard Wills, Benj. Winkleman.
Upper West—Adam Lightner, James F. Thompson.
Lower West—Isaac M. Neff.

L. S. GEISSINGER,
Chairman Republican County Committee.
Huntingdon, August 26, 1874.

☞ The Senatorial Conference meets to day, (Tuesday), at Harrisburg.

☞ The Democratic Congressional Conference assembles, at Newport, Perry county, to-day, (Wednesday), to nominate candidate for Congress. Back Pay is under a cloud.

☞ The report reached here early on Monday morning that the contest, on Saturday last, between Messrs. Williams and Cessna, in Bedford county, had resulted in a tie.

☞ We publish a communication, in another column, inquiring whether the religious results justify such assemblies as the late Juniata Valley Camp Meeting.—The author of the communication is deeply interested in the matter, and no doubt makes the inquiry in a true Christian spirit. We hope some of our Methodist friends, who have given this subject much thought, will give him and the public the benefit of their observations. Our columns are open to all who maintain temperance of language and communicate that which will have a tendency to edify the public.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.—In accordance with a resolution of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg, August 19th, 1874, the following announcement is made of members from this section of the State of the Republican State Committee for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Russel Errett, Pittsburgh; At Large, John M. Clark, of Altoona; Samuel J. Jordan, Bedford; David Over, Blair; Cyrus Elder, Cambria; W. C. Arnold, Clearfield; Wm. K. Burchinell, Huntingdon. The members of the Committee will meet at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, to-day, (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock A. M., for organization.

THE POLITICAL OUT-LOOK IN THE SOUTH.

The indications now are that the fall elections in Louisiana, Mississippi and some of the other Gulf States, will be attended with bloodshed. In Louisiana the "color lines" are being tightly drawn by the organization of "White Leagues," with an openly declared determination to exclude every colored man from the polls on election day who does not vote the Democratic ticket. These "White Leaguers" are now pretty generally established throughout Louisiana. At the same time the colored people are calm and quiet, and at their political meetings they are counseling peace, and taking such measures as they best can to maintain their Constitutional rights without causing offence to any one or transgressing the law in any way. Yet if they insist on carrying Republican votes to the ballot-box bloody scenes, in many portions of the State, are inevitable. This matter is now under consideration by the President and his advisers, and it is believed that measures will be adopted which will give every man an opportunity to cast his ballot for whom he may without running the risk of losing his life.

Already the leaders in this recent "color line" movement are beginning to regret the prominence that has been given to their organizations, as the colored people have quietly commenced an emigration movement into Texas and other States, and their "White League" persecutors are left without laborers. They also see the mistake made in designating themselves as the "White Man's Party" and their political organizations as "White Leagues," as these distinctions convey the idea of *opposition* to black men, which they are not willing to admit in so many words.—"O, no. We are your best friends, but we think it very improper for you to vote, unless you vote as we tell you; therefore we propose to do the voting ourselves."—Then there is another regret growing out of the party action of their leaders. They have become alarmed at the prospect of the presence of Federal soldiers at the polling stations on election day, as it will interfere with their arrangements to keep the colored voters from the ballot-box.

In Mississippi the race issue has not been carried to the same extent as in Louisiana. "White Leagues" have been organized to some extent, but there is less of the spirit of defiance manifested. So far it is believed no serious results will attend the elections, though it is impossible to predict what may occur when men are not governed by reason and common sense. The colored race manifests no disposition to violence in any part of the State. The disturbance at Austin was not of their creating, and at most was an insignificant affair, magnified by the aid of the telegraph, in the interests of scheming politicians for selfish purposes.

Alabama presents a promising outlook and a Republican victory. The opposition is making many demonstrations, and the cry of the "White Man's Party" may be heard at every corner and read in capitals daily in each democratic paper in the State; but the colored people are united in the determination to prevent rioting and to cast their votes. They, (the blacks) by their leaders and public speakers, manifest an excellent spirit in a calm and firm determination to avoid angry discussions, excitement and rioting, and to preserve order so far as it is in their power to do so.

Arkansas is unsettled, and its immediate future cannot be safely predicted. The act of the members of Baxter's Convention to prepare a new constitution, in robbing the school treasury to pay their board and grog bills, has caused intense indignation. Poor Arkansas!

Kentucky and Tennessee are unsettled, and a riot is in order at any time on short notice, but the brewing of mischief is almost always by bad white men for base political objects. We have nothing to fear from the colored race if they are fairly treated.

☞ The Republican Congressional Conference will assemble, at Mifflin, on Tuesday next, to make a Congressional nomination. The candidates before the Conference will be Stewart, of Franklin; Wister, of Perry; Lyon, of Juniata; Duffield, of Fulton; and Alleman, of Snyder. We hope that the Conference will be able to give us a good, strong candidate out of this number.

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe*, edited by A. L. Guss, of Soldier's Orphan School unsavory fame, for excellent personal reasons, declines to support Col. Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Col. B., as the head of the Grand Army of the Republic, was instrumental in exposing the horrors of the Cassville school. The opposition of Guss ought to make votes for Beath.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Senator Scott—Will he be Re-elected.

The Philadelphia *North American* advocates the re-eletion of Senator John Scott, and so do we; not because he is a Republican, but because he is a representative Pennsylvanian, and an honest, able, intelligent, patriotic statesman—than whom Pennsylvania has no better in the Congress of the nation. That he should be his own successor is pre-eminently just and fitting. The 4th of March next should witness the fact, and this should be sure, beyond all peradventure. We desire to record our conviction to this effect thus early from the independent standpoint of right and public duty, because he has been able, efficient, and true to every State interest and federal obligation.

Why talk of a change? It is the most arrant folly. Nothing will be gained by it. There can be no fault found; but on the contrary there is much to his credit. He has served the State with zeal and intelligence. He has been useful and influential. He has borne himself with dignity and respect in his high office. No member more so. In short, he has proved himself the peer of any of his fellow-Senators.—And more. The country cannot spare him. Such Senators as John Scott, with his rare scholarship, legal attainments, fine culture, and good oratorical powers ought to be retained just where he is as long as he will stay. He is a statesman. These are the men we want in the Senate. Let him remain.—*Washington D. C. Gazette.*

☞ Johnston's Anodyne Liniment gives immediate relief to scalds, burns, wounds and bruises.

Our New York Letter.

Something About the Police—Tilton-Beecher—Bowen in the Field—Glendenning—An Excellent Charity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

Go where you will in New York, you will see strong, stalwart men, clothed in blue uniform, and armed with an exceedingly serviceable club, each with a silver badge on which is a number. These men are the guardians of the city's peace, known by respectable people as police, and by the class who most fear them as "cops" and "Charlies."—The great majority of them speak the sweet Irish brogue; but they are, notwithstanding, as a rule, good, fair men, who conscientiously and bravely perform the duty assigned them.

Some facts as to the cost of keeping the metropolis in order may be of interest to your readers.—To properly police this city requires an army of 2,500 men, besides the number required to officer them. There are forty captains, besides inspectors, and an additional force of detectives, whose business is the hunting down of criminals and the finding out of things dark and strange that require more shrewdness than ordinary mortals are supposed to be gifted with. To support this force requires the neat sum of $3,000,000 annually.

Each man on the force has a certain territory which is his especial business to protect and care for, and his duties are multifarious. It is his business to see that no row or riots occur in his beat, that drunken men are kept from disturbing the peace of the neighborhood, that no unruly or disorderly crowds congregate to the violation of the peace, that doors are securely locked, and, in short, that law and order is observed. Each policeman is compelled to stay on his beat six hours; then he sleeps six, and is on six more, that is, twelve of the twenty-four hours he is walking up and down, keeping his eye on everybody and everything. Is there a fight? The poor policeman grasps his faithful locust and sails in. He tears apart the combatants, puts them under arrest, disperses the crowd, and takes the chances of having his own brains knocked out, by that terrible class of outlaws whose highest pleasure it is to kill or maim one of the hated class who stand between them and their crimes. Does he see a suspicious looking person about a building? It is his duty to watch him, to catch him if he commits an act which the law takes cognizance of, and to get him into safe keeping. Is there a child lost? It is his duty to find it, and, by passing the word and description it is generally found. In short, the policeman is the general guardian, but for whom the city would be delivered over to the hordes of soulless scoundrels who infest it, and would be a place which no peaceably disposed man would live in for a minute. And for this service, for the risk of being knocked on the head, and shot or stabbed any minute, he gets the magnificent sum of $80 per month, with no pension if he be maimed in the discharge of his duty.

When you come to New York, and feel like cursing an inefficient police, think of the work they have to do, and the miserable pay they get, and withhold your maledictions.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Forgive me for writing this heading, but I can't help it. The fact is, the air is full of Tilton and the earth of Beecher. Elizabeth, Moulton, Susan B. Anthony, and all the rest of them are revolving in everybody's mind like the bits of colored glass in a kaleidoscope, and you can't get away from it. There is something so interesting in wickedness that one must dwell on it.

Since I wrote you last, Moulton has made his statement, and *presto*, public opinion, which is about as steady as the wind, has shifted to the Tilton quarter, and to-day he is the injured man and Beecher the injurer. To-day, ninety per cent. of the people of New York are satisfied of Beecher's guilt in the matter. Moulton asserts, in the strongest possible way that both Beecher and Mrs. Tilton confessed to him the fact that they had been guilty of adultry—that the famous letter to Tilton referred to this adultry and nothing else, that it had been discussed by them times without number. On this statement public opinion veered to Tilton and against Beecher, and to-day the great preacher is down and the great writer and spenker is on the top wave. But this is not all. Tilton and Moulton are making a supplemental statement, which they propose to publish in a week or two, in which those who have seen it assert will so clinch the matter as to leave no loophole for Beecher to escape. It is said that Tilton and Moulton have not exhausted their magazines of ammunition in the shape of letters, by any means, but that they have a stock on hand sufficient to sink their enemies. That something of the kind is feared by Mr. Beecher's friends is evident from the fact that since Moulton's statement appeared they have mellowed down wonderfully. Nevertheless, they keep a good front on it, and aver that the legal investigation which Tilton has commenced will completely flatten him out, and leave the pastor in better shape than ever. Let the whole world hold its breath and wait. In the meantime,

HENRY C. BOWEN,

the proprietor of the *Independent*, has got into it. The Brooklyn *Argus* published a statement from a western man to the effect that Bowen had stated that his late wife had, on her death-bed, confessed to a criminal intimacy with Beecher, and that Bowen accepted from Beecher a sum of money in settlement of the matter. Bowen and his two sons sue the *Argus* for libel. This will be remembered as the old scandal which was set afloat by Dr. Patton, of Chicago, who received it from parties here. What family is next to be dragged through this mass of filth?

GLENDENNING,

the Jersey City pastor, who was accused of ruining Mary Pomery, stoutly denies the charge, and remains at home awaiting the legal investigation.—What a pity it is that the Beecher matter could not have been so managed!

CHILDREN'S CHARITY—ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

One of the curious sights of city life nowadays is the sailing of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, on its excursions for mothers and sick children. No one who has ever tried to raise children in a crowded city, even with command of unlimited means, knows what unwearing care it demands, and the children of the poor seem literally born but to die. How can it be any other way, when the air they draw from their first breath is thick with foulness as the Mississippi water with silt, and they are nursed by overworked mothers, worn to skin and bones with care, drudgery, and miserable food. The saddest sights of the poor quarters of the city are not women in liquor plodding the frozen ground with bare purple feet, as I have seen them in the dead of winter, or the crushed wite-faced men, whose features were sunken as death with worse despair, but the woeful, wan faces of the babies, lifting weary eyes to the sky, as if wondering why distant heaven left them so long to such a fate; babies hanging to the over-drained breasts, from which every scanty drop they drew came straight from the mothers, failing health. I have seen a large framed Scotchwoman, built for strength and brought up in the open air, crying with weakness, because the food she could get could not nourish her and her child. Another time I saw a white, poorly dressed man sitting in Central Park with a baby covered with sores held tenderly in his arms. Every other day, as often as he could leave his work, he brought it from Mott Street, one of the most squalid in the city, five miles, that it might have the fresh air for two or three hours before sundown. He said the child's illness was caused by bad air poisoning its blood, and he looked at the little scarfaced creature as if he would gladly have opened every one of his own poor veins to save its drooping life.

The sturdy members of St. John's Guild are men of the working classes, who see and feel the wants of their poorer neighbors, as those removed from them cannot do, and, headed by the Rev. Alban Wiswald, whose name is another word for prompt and sagacious charity, they were not slow to devise help for the helpless ones. First of all a steamer chartered as a hosipitzl and provided with every convenience for sickness, makes frequent trips up the river, taking poor mothers and sick children away where they can have a long day in cool and pure air—just such treatment as weakly children of the rich receive, who send them daily on the North River boats for an airing—the nurses taking lunch and only bringing them home at night. One would say the hospital boat must be a sad sight, filled, as it is, with the sick and perishing. But the patience of the children of the poor has something heroic in it, and the suffering faces grow wonderfully calm and sweet in the reviving air, and wailings are hushed as soon as the boat is in mid-stream. A ward full of poor sick children will not make as much noise, as a single nursery of home darlings. One wishes they could get over this awful inbred restraint, and cry and fight like babies with the common rights of humanity, but thanks to their self control, the hospital boat is far from an unpleasant place even for dainty nerves. The clean, white cradles are ranged in the cabins and cots, the rocking chairs and camp seats on deck are filled with plainly dressed mothers, each with a white slender baby in her arms, babies and mothers alike glad of the soothing sail and the good hearty dinner of beef, bread and milk they get on board, happy with one holiday out of their hard year, and getting life out of their clear and fair surroundings, as well as the blessed air that blows about them.

Here a pair of great dark eyes looks up from a white face on its mother's shoulder, a shy unused smile of pleasure creeps across it, beautiful to watch as, it is, the first flash of happiness the little soul has ever known. Those heavy brown lashes rest on a pale sallow cheek, as if the heavy lids would never open again, but as it sleeps in its crib, a tinge of color steals into its cheeks, the breathing stirs its bosom and the eyes of the mother watching it fill with a look that is better than a prayer. "Two weeks ago," she says in a low voice, fearful of waking the little sleeper, "I made up my mind she was going and poor people like me and the father has no right to have a baby at all. And I'd began to put her away from me, and feel how the house would seem without her, and how my arms would be empty. She's never had a color in her cheek before in her life, and the doctor says the air is raising of her," and the voice sunk with the burden of its hopes and fears. As you breathe, the next free waft from lake or prairie think of those whose children fail away from their bosoms for want of decent air—the common heritage. Bless the Guild of St. John with its carpenters and tailors, who leave the work which earns their living, to watch nights besides the sick, and look for those who are perishing and whose generous efforts first set this hospital afloat, to comfort heart broken mothers and suffering children. PIETRO.

On Friday a New York druggist sold poison to Henry Herbold, despite the protest of the latter's daughter that he intended suicide. Herold took the poison and died. The druggest has been arrested.

Civil Rights.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are indulging in falsehood in making the assertion that the Republicans in Congress seek to bestow rights upon the negroes not possessed by white men, and to establish social equality by law. They know this is not true, but it is so persistently repeated that many persons are misled by the assertion, and forget that this falsehood is only a cloak used to disguise Democratic hostility to the enjoyment of any civil rights by the negro. The *Telegraph* did not support the Civil Rights bill, while it was pending in Congress, on the contrary, we regarded it as sentimental rather than practical legislation, and while the abstract justice of most of its provisions were quite likely incontrovertible, yet, in our judgment, more would be lost by the negro than gained by its becoming a law. Events since the agitation of the subject in Congress have confirmed us in this belief. Still this does not justify the misrepresentations of the bill that have flooded the Democratic press.

The fact is when the negro was a slave the Democrats were opposed to giving him his freedom. When he became free they opposed the amendment to the Constitution which made him a citizen and gave him the same civil rights as other citizens.—When that amendment was adopted, they opposed giving the new made citizen the right to vote, and after all this has been done, they now misrepresent, and seek to arouse prejudice against legislation intended, not to confer any additional rights upon him, but simply to protect him in the enjoyment of these rights equally with other citizens. The Civil Rights bill which passed the Senate durings last session, but did not pass the House and is not yet a law, is made the pretext for these misrepresentations. Strange as it may seem the provisions of that Civil Rights bill have been adopted, and voted for by the Democrats themselves, and it is too late for them, after having gotten down on their knees to get the negro vote of the South for Greeley and failed, to turn around and ask either honest Democrats or Republicans to listen to their hypocritical clamor about conferring rights on the negro. But we appeal to the record. The section of the Civil Rights bill as it passed the Senate against which all this clamor is raised reads thus:

"That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the free and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of ins, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, of cemeteries so supported, and also the institutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude."

Now let any candid man read this, and ask himself what real objection he can make to it in its true meaning? No rights are given to the negro as such at all, but full and equal rights are given to all citizens, "subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color." The negro being a citizen is subject to taxation and all the other burdens of supporting government. Inns, theaters, etc., are licensed by government, railroads and other carrying companies derive their charters from government, the schools, etc., enumerated, are only those supported by taxation imposed by government, and if the negro helps support the government why should he not have the benefits of government? No one claims for him any other or greater rights than the white man has. The white man cannot claim to sit where he pleases in a railroad car, or to eat or sleep where he pleases in a hotel. He takes the seat given him by the conductor; he eats at the table or sleeps in the bed assigned him by the landlord in the hotel. The negro cannot claim any greater rights, and would be properly put out of either car or hotel if he should; while if he is decent in his conduct and appearance, he would be entitled to a saat somewhere in the car, and to his meal or bed in the hotel if he offered to pay for them, and they could not be denied to him simply because of his color. The provision does not impose upon School Directors the duty of putting white and colored children in the same school, but leaves that "subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law." In the debate in the Senate it was maintained that this left the regulation of schools as to whether they should be separate or mixed to the States, imposing only the duty of affording the same opportunities to all children of every class. Mr. Sargent, of California, wished to have this expressed in the bill, and offered this proviso:

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any State or school district from providing separate schools for persons of different sex or color where such separate schools are equal in all respects to others of the same grade established by such authority, and supported by an equal pro-rata expenditure of school funds."

Upon this proviso we find that eight Republicans voted in the affirmative, viz: Messrs. Allison, Boreman, Conover, Logan, Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, Scott and Stewart; but others taking the ground that it was already the meaning of the section, and therefore unnecessary, it was lost.

Having stated this, we proceed to show the utter hypocrisy of the Democrats who are now howling about mixed schools, "nigger" supremacy, &c., and

First. In 1871 the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, passed the following resolution:

"That we recognize the binding obligation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed."

This acknowledged what had before been denied, the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and that acknowledgement bound the Democratic party, if it was acting in good faith, to assist in securing to the negro, by proper legislation, every right guaranteed to him by these amendments.

Second. To show that they were progressing beyond the acceptance of the amendments, and the acknowledgment that the negro has some rights under them, the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872, declared—

"That we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold *that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.*

"We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution."

If the language we have italicised, particularly the "*color*," was not intended to convince the negro that if he would help the Democratic party to elect Greeley and Gratz Brown, that party would "mete out equal and exact justice" to him in schools, hotels and every other public right, it is hard to tell what it does mean, or why it was put in a Democratic platform.

Third. The Democratic party last year in Pennsylvania joined largely in voting for the new Constitution; indeed their State Committee recommended the party to support it. No stronger Civil Rights bill has been passed in any State upon the subject of schools than is contained in that Constitution, Art. X:

"The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, *wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated,* and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose."

Under this provison no child in this Commonwealth above the age of six years, whether white or black, can be excluded from the public schools. It is as broad, so far as the schools are concerned, as the Civil Rights bill we have quoted, and which Democrats, who voted for this Constitution, are denouncing as forcing social equality and other equally false and ridiculous results. Under a clause similar to it the Courts in Indiana have compelled school directors to receive and educate colored children. Granted that it may be in separate schools, but will the Democrats deny education to these colored children in townships where there are not enough of the free separate schools. They must either do this, or impose upon the people the cost of separate schools for a few scholars; and in doing either, they must get down in sackcloth and ashes and eat humble pie, and take back all they said in their State platform of 1871, in their National platform of 1872, and in their votes for the new Constitution. In what a disgraceful attitude does it place the Democrats of to-day who are trying to make capital out of the "Civil Rights Bill."—*Pittsburg Telegraph, Aug. 31.*

The Republican Candidates.

GEN. HARRISON ALLEN.

General Harrison Allen, our nominee for Auditor General, is a native of Warren county, and is in the fortieth year of his age. With only the limited opportunities that are open to farmer boys, he acquired a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. When the war broke out he abandoned his practice and entered the army as captain. His services were brilliant, and he was rapidly promoted, being in turn Major of the 10th Reserves, Colonel of the 151st Penn'a Volunteers, and breveted Brigadier General. In 1866 he was elected Assemblyman from Warren county and was re-elected in 1867, serving both terms with credit. His speeches on the Thirteenth Amendment, Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, and other important measures, were highly commended. At the Chicago Convention in 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant, he was both a delegate-at-large in the Soldiers' Convention and a representative delegate in the nominating convention. He took an active and leading part in the successful canvass that followed. In 1859 he was elected Senator from the Twenty-Eighth District, and made his mark as a debater. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Auditor General, and was elected in October of that year. His administration of the office has given general satisfaction.

ROBERT B. BEATH

was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1839. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machine blacksmith, in Merrick & Southwark Foundry. He enlisted from there April 21, 1861, as a private in Dare's 23d Penn'a Volunteers, (three months' service,) and re-enlisted for three years in the 88th Regiment, Penn'a Volunteers, as a sergeant; was promoted to second lieutenant, and in August, 1863, was made captain in the 6th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops. He served with this regiment in the army of the James, until severely wounded in the engagement at New Market Heights, Va., September 20, 1864, losing a leg. On his recovery he rejoined the regiment, and was assigned to an important station in the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, where he served until the regiment was mustered out, when he was commissioned as lieutenant colonel.

On returning to Philadelphia he was for a short time in the Recorder of Deeds' office; was then appointed sub-Postmaster in charge of the station at Second and Master streets, by General Bingham, and left this to take charge of the books of a large colliery in Schuylkill county, where he remained until he entered on his duties as Surveyor General, to which office he was elected in 1871, by a majority of 20,310 over Captain James H. Cooper, his Democratic opponent.

HON. EDWARD M. PAXSON,

the nominee for Supreme Judge, was born in Bucks county, Penn'a, in 1824, and is therefore nearly fifty years of age. He is of sound old Quaker stock, his ancestors for several generations having been leading members of the Society of Friends. Though his early education was thorough, he did not take a collegiate course, but fitted himself in the classics and the higher studies by his own private exertions.

When quite young he entered the office of the *Village Record*, then being conducted under the editorship of Henry S. Evans, at West Chester. Here he learned the practical part of the printing business, necessary to enable him to carry on, successfully, a country newspaper. Here he was the friend and fellow townsman of of Judge Butler, his leading opponent in the Convention and of the distinguished traveler and writer, Bayard Taylor. In 1842, when only eighteen years of age, he established the Newtown *Journal*, at Newtown, Bucks county. In 1864 he began the publication of the *Daily News* in Philadelphia, in connection with his old instructor, the late Henry S. Evans. In the following year, however, he sold his interest in the *News* for the purpose of adopting the more congenial profession of the law.

In pursuance of this desire, which he had long cherished, he removed to Doylestown, and entered the law office of Hon. Henry Chapman, then President Judge of the Chester and Delaware district. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, removed to Philadelphia and began practice there in 1852. By long and studied attention to business, and the practice of the same qualities of patience and industry which had characterized his early youth, he rose to an enviable position at the bar, and was the trusted counsellor of business men. His staunch Republican record during the war marked him for Executive recognition, and when, in 1869, Judge F. Carroll Brewster resigned the Common Pleas bench of that county, Gov. Geary appointed Judge Paxson to the vacancy. He showed such marked ability for the performance of the duty of a judge that the Republican party, at their convention in the following June, tendered him the almost unanimous nomination. The people, at the following October election, ratified this choice by a vote which showed a decided preference for him over the rest of the ticket.

Judge Paxson's political views have always been in accordance with those of the Republican party, either as an old-line Whig, or, since that party left the field, as a Republican.

Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, on Saturday, sent a letter to President Grant renewing his request for arms for the protection of the frontier of his State from hostile Indians. Since June 16th, sixteen citizens of Kansas are known to have been murdered by Indians.

The Temperance League committee of Cincinnati made a report accepting the temperance plank of the late Republican Convention, and ask prohibitionists and temperance Democrats to join with them, on the ground that temperance is now the main issue in Ohio.

Senator Scott.

Huntingdon county is the home of John Scott, one of Pennsylvania's representatives in the Senate of the United States, and the Republican Convention recently held in that county has adopted a resolution expressing in strong terms of praise its high opinion of Mr. Scott as a man and Senator. This resolution we publish in another part of the *Ledger* this morning, and deem it to be right to say of it, that, unlike many of the resolves of political conventions, it does not indulge in unmeaning verbiage or undeserving eulogy. Indeed, it falls short of saying what might have been said truthfully and emphatically to his credit. A few of the words in this resolution, however, are all that we need to quote as the basis for the observations to be made in this place. They speak of Mr. Scott's "pure personal character; of his fidelity and ability in the discharge of every trust that has been confided to him in private or public life," and of the belief of the members of the convention that he is "one of the ablest and best men now in public life." Here are the prime qualifications for a good public officer; here are the indispensable requisites for a Senator to represent the great State of Pennsylvania.—"Ability" is a great qualification; "pure personal character" vastly increases the influence of the man and Senator who possesses it, and "fidelity" in the discharge of duty is the one thing needful to complete the usefulness of the public officer who possesses "ability" and high character. Without this, his "ability" might be totally unproductive of the good results of which it is capable, and might be made the instrument of much evil.

Such is the force of the strong words used in the Huntingdon resolution. Does John Scott deserve them? We believe he does. It has been a part of our duty, as journalists, to observe closely his course in the Senate, and, speaking aside from party issues, and solely in view of this discharge of duty according to his conscience and the political opinions he holds, it is a duty as well as a pleasure to say that he deserves, as Senator, the high praise bestowed upon him in the Huntingdon resolution. It has so happened, too, that we have had opportunities to observe Mr. Scott in other respects, and to know how he is regarded by his brother Senators and others who have intimate public and private intercourse with him, and the concurrent result of his observation and testimony is, that he is in every way deserving of that praise, both as citizen and Senator. His public conduct and his private life give full warrant for all that is said of his "ability," "fidelity" and "pure personal character," and amply justifies the belief that he is "one of the ablest and best men now in public life." No Senator, no Representative, no head of any executive department, no truthful man in Washington or Pennsylvania, or elsewhere has occasion to shrug his shoulders when John Scott's integrity is mentioned, and every intelligent Pennsylvanian has cause to be satisfied and proud when Senator Scott stands on the floor of the United States Senate representing the people of the State.

It would seem that there should be no question that such a Senator should be retained in the service of the State as long as he is willing to serve, and as long as such high qualifications remain intact, and as long as the national political party with which he is in sympathy retains in the Legislature the majority necessary to his re-election. The retention of such a man in the Senate is of far higher consequence to the State than it can possibly be to John Scott; and it is of equal consequence to the country at large. No State and no people are true to their own best interests when they fail to send to that important body their "able" and "faithful" men, and the "best" of them who are willing to go; and they are not true to themselves when, having such men in the Senate, they do not keep them there as long as they can. Keeping them there gives to the public the advantage of experience to guide "ability," and to co operate with "fidelity." The Legislature to be chosen at the approaching fall election in Pennsylvania will have these matters before them, for the present term of Senator Scott expires next March. There is some talk of other candidates, because some other men, or the friends of some other men, "want the place." Legislatures sometimes act upon this low view of an important duty; but we trust that the next Legislature will not be of that kind, and that if it shall be in party sympathy with Senator Scott, as it is highly probable it will be, it will return to the position he now fills the Senator who has proven his "ability" and "fidelity," and who is in all respects so worthy to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

ROOMS OF LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, O., AUG. 26, '74.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland:

The Eighth Annual Re-union of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th days of September next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th inst. All officers and soldiers who, at any time, served with honor in the Army or Department of the Cumberland, are, by our Constitution, entitled to membership, and are specially requested to attend, and join in the business and festivities of the occasion.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to participate—all will receive a hearty welcome.

Arrangements have been made with the following Railroad Companies to carry persons desiring to attend the Re union at reduced rates:

The Atlantic & Pacific; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota; the Central Ohio, Lake Erie, Straitsville & Chicago Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis: Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cumberland Valley; Chesapeake & Ohio; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; Chicago & Northwestern; Flint & Pere Marquette; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs; Kansas Pacific; Kentucky Central; Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern; Marietta, Pittsburgh, & Cleveland; Mobile & Montgomery; New Orleans & Mobile; the Little Miami; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central; Pittsburgh & Columbus; Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley; Indianapolis and Vincennes; Divisions of the P. C. & St. L. R'y; St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; Utah Central; Union Pacific; Wisconsin Central.

Trusting that you will, at your earliest convenience, advise us of your intention to be present. We have the honor to be

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN BEATTY,
L. D. MYERS,
WM. MCCRORY,
*

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 9, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Cider.

Peaches.

Truant boys.

Grapes are coloring.

Candidates are circulating.

Squirrels are reported scarce.

The schools are well attended.

Coal dealers are doing a brisk trade.

One of our fountain rollers collapsed last week.

The Mooresville camp commences next week.

Horse training is still in vogue on the fair grounds.

The dispatchers at the depot are a jolly set of fellows.

Buchanan's handsome residence is approaching completion.

A new saw-mill has been erected, by R. S. Fink, at Grafton.

Plug hats are the style with the young bloods hereaways.

Dennis O'Rafferty, esq., illumined our sanctum the other day.

Some of our merchants are making arrangements for their fall stock.

All brands of smoking and chewing tobacco, at the JOURNAL Store.

The best cigars, for the least money, can be had at the JOURNAL Store.

They have three women, in Penn township, who aggregate 840 pounds.

Doc. Fleming's gilded mortar "looks far at a distance," and is just the thing.

The Franklin House pavement, on Fifth and Allegheny streets, has been commenced.

Capt. Wm. K. Burchinell is off to Harisburg to attend the meeting of the State Central Committee.

Amusing—The airs put on by some persons when lifted into position by the force of circumstances.

Our tobacco and cigars can't be beat this side of sun down, both as regards good quality and low price.

It is conceded by everybody, that the best cigars in town are to be had at the JOURNAL Store. Try them.

One of the school rooms contains *only* ninety five pupils. It is simply shameful to treat children in that way.

We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Fleming & Co., in another column. Go and see them at their new store.

We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Fleming & Co., in another column. Go and see them at their new store.

A. P. W. Johnston, our down-town druggist, caught twenty-six bass on Saturday last. Up to date he is entitled to the belt.

The Brumbaugh Brothers, of the *Pilgrim*, talk of starting a book bindery in this place. We believe it would pay handsomely.

The agent at Huntingdon station sold 1575 excursion tickets up to 4:15 P. M. yesterday. The whole number sold last year was 1340.

The venders of bust head whiskey are driving a lively trade, judging from the number of drunken men reeling through our streets.

The chap who occupied the pavement below our office, on his return from camp, must have had an overdose of Newton forty-rod whiskey.

Stacks of watermelons greet the eye on every corner of Railroad street, and yet they are not melon-choly fellows down there by any means.

A grey eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, was shot on the farm of Abraham Grubb, in Penn township, while feasting on a woodchuck.

Visiting cards, in handsome cases, only seventy-five cents a pack, at the JOURNAL office. Every young lady and gentleman should have them.

Our friend, Hatfield, at the Coal wharf, has only about two thousand tons of coal on hands, enough, however, to feed the usual number of engines two months.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been renewing the coal wharf at this place.—They have changed the appearance of the old institution very much.

Rev. John C. Wilhelm, of Petersburg, has invented a Republican Chess which is offered for sale at the JOURNAL store. It is said to be a very interesting game.

The new post office is quite an object of interest, and when you are around looking at it step into the JOURNAL store and lay in a supply of paper, envelopes, &c.

Frank Helfright, esq., lost his big horse, one morning last week. We have not learned the cause of his death. He was the largest animal of the kind in the county.

Penn street is being Macadamized with limestone. How is it with Fifth street? Will the powers that be allow it to remain in its present unsightly condition?

The members of the Lutheran Church, picniced at Burchinell's Grove, on Saturday last. They had a splendid time. The board performance, by a couple of *young* men, was good.

Going like hot cakes—Our visiting cards. They are so handsome and so cheap. Only seventy-five cents for a box of fifty. Get a box for your sweetheart and she will love you better.

A countryman was trying to sell wormy plums, the other day, at *only* twenty cents per quart; but he didn't sell any. That chap must have a couscience made out of India rubber.

Moses A. Points, esq., Bedford's largest and strongest lawyer, and James E. Shires, tobacconist, favored us with a visit on Monday morning, on their return from camp. May they never grow less, and always be happy.

The Baptists were much pleased with the manner in which they were entertained by their Eagleville brethren during their late visit. They speak in the highest terms of the Eaglevilians' hospitality and ample accomodations.

A party of six or seven gentlemen, of this place, are going to camp out for a week or ten days for the purpose of hunting and fishing. They will pitch their tent along the waters of Stone Creek, and we have no doubt will have a gay and happy time.

When the E. B. T. R. runs its trains to Cook's Mills a postal route should start from that point and run daily to Newburg, Tod, Cassville, and Calvin and return every day.—This would make an easy daily route and give the people on it the advantage of a daily mail.

The DAILY JOURNAL has filled its mission and ceased to exist. We may, if properly encouraged, issue it regularly again during the coming Fair. Do our people desire us to do so? If they do, they have only to respond liberally with advertising, and the DAILY JOURNAL will re appear.

The cry of "water! water!" is being raised. Wells have been failing on all sides. Now is he time to agitate Water Works. Hundreds of people are out of work and there is but little prospect ahead until business revives. Labor could be had cheaper now than at any other time. Thousands of dollars could be saved by erecting Water Works now.

Dennis O'Rafferty to Pat O'Brten.

Me littber's been long about comin', Pat',
All over the country I'm roamin', Pat,
Me rage like a whirlpool foamin', Pat,
Poor Dennis has gone to the wall:
The victim of swapin' catastrophe,
Me grafe like a giant does masther me,
The Sheriff, bad luck to him,'s afther me,
And left me jist nothing at all.

It's flattered I am wid his visit, Pat,
The pleasure I feel is exquisite, Pat,
It's none to me discrelit, is it, Pat?
To entertain such a fine man:
But Biddy was frightened, you bet she was,
And in a most wonderful sweat she was,
To find how comlately in debt she was,
She feared for the loss of her pan.

He took a full list of me chattles, Pat,
Me goods in me house and me cattle, Pat,
Thin tould me to call soon and settle, Pat,
Or sake an asylum elsewhere:
The iron-clad note in his pocket-book,
Me heart wid the force of a rocket struck,
Me shanty, I feared he would lock it up,
And leave me to dwell in the air.

I don't know in blazes now fat I'll do,
Me furniture's saized and me cattle too,
I'll go to the South, Paddy, that I'll do,
And list to kape riots afloat,
If any one axes, where's Dennis now?
Jis't tell thim me mission is finished now,
That crushed is me great power anyhow,
'Nathe the weight of this iron-clad note.

Yours ironically,
DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

MILITAIRE.—A new and interesting Parlor Game, of pure, intellectual amusement and skill, exceeding chess in the number and variety of pieces, there being eighty in all, representing both the civil and military power of a nation, with land and naval forces, combatants and non combatants. The terms used and offices and material represented, are those of Republican instead of Monarchical governments. Those who have tried it have become greatly interested. It sells at unusually reasonable rates. Call and see at the JOURNAL Book Store.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, September 5, 1874:

Mr. Charles Boger, Miss Lousia Duff, Miss Callie E. Hall, Miss Annie M. James, Mrs. Emma Koplin, Mrs. Emma Isenberg (2), Emma McCauley, Jno. Moyer, Mr. Wm. H. McCall, Joseph McCarle, Mr. Clinton Patterson, Mrs. Mary Reed, Wesley Silknitter, Mr. Abram Smith, Samuel Shatzer, Mrs. Catharine M. Simpson, Willard T. Frogan, Jno. J. Thomas; Mrs. Rosanna Weams, A. E. Young.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS

For week ending September 5, 1874.....	4,366
Same time last year	12,295
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	7,929
Total amount shipped to date.....	220,737
Same date last year.....	307,458
Increase for year 1874.....	
Decrease.....	86,721

RE UNION.—Lieut. George Thomas and Corporal J. R Simpson, of this borough, are on the Re-union Committee of the 125th Reg. P. V,, and to them should be reported the names of all comrades who will attend the Re-union which is to be held at Altoona on Thursday, September 17. All members of the Regiment, who can possibly be present, should be there, as there is promise of a very pleasant and profitable meeting.

DO YOU WANT A TOWN LOT?—S. P. Wensel, at his store, No. 1307 Mifflin street, for every 50 cents worth of goods sold gives a ticket, the holder of which has a chance of drawing a Town Lot, in West Huntingdon, Flour, Groceries, Meat, or some one of the 85 prizes on the list for distribution. The drawing to take place as soon as all the tickets are given out. Satisfaction guarenteed. june10-3m

M. L. STEHLEY, M. D., graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located in Mapleton, offers his professional services to the citizens and community. All calls promptly answered, unless professionally engaged. [Aug.5-1mo.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to W. H. Miller will come forward and settle, as all accounts not settled before October 1st will be left in the hands of Geo. Sipes, esq., for collection.

IF a tombstone, purchased of an agent, costs you $50, you just pay seven or eight dollars out of the fifty to the man who sells it to you. Buy from WILLIAMS and save that amount; no agent out—don't want any.

LEAVE your order for a set of tombstones at WILLIAMS' before going to camp meeting, for you might need them before it is over.

W H. MILLER & Co., of Orbisonia, will sell goods very low for cash, all cash buyers are requested to call and examine goods.

The old standard Drug Store, Read & Sons, is still the place to buy Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles. [9-2

IF you want your Stones well-finished be sure to call on WILLIAMS, for his marble and work are unsurpassed.

WILLIAMS gets his marble from his own quarries, in Italy, which enables him to undersell all dealers.

A desirable property, on the corner of Sixth and Penn streets, Huntingdon, will be offered for sale on the 21st of September. [2-2*

SUGAR, Syrup, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Wood and Willowware for sale cheap, at Massey's Grocery.

A LOT of prime Mackerel for sale cheap, at Massey's Grocery, 603 Washington street.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE CAMP MEETING.

The great Camp Meeting has closed, and its occurrence and results are now proper subjects for review and inspection. In viewing it, a natural inquiry is, Was it a success? It was, in many respects.

1. It succeeded in moving the people for many miles distant in every direction. It was the one absorbing theme in the two counties nearest thereto, and in portions of several others.

2. It succeeded in drawing the people together. It was attended by thousands every day during its progress. On some days the numbers reached, it is thought, ten or twelve thousand.

3. It was a success in the opportunity for recreation which it afforded to many who much needed the relaxation from labor and toil. Many doubtless received real benefit in this respect. It also afforded to friends, many of them separated widely by time and distance, an opportunity of meeting in pleasant, social intercourse, and of joining together in the solemnities of delightful and profitable worship.

4. The whole plan and management of the occasion could hardly have been improved. Every facility for the physical convenience and comfort of those attending was provided. The grounds had the appearance of a village of cozy homes, and the opportunities for spiritual profit were all that could be desired. The number, variety and character of religious services left nothing lacking in that particular.

5. Financially the meeting must have been a success to the association, but of this we have no reliable information.

6. In a spiritual point of view much good was doubtless accomplished. No doubt the spiritual life of many Christians was quickened and developed: wanderers were influenced to turn into the better way, and good seed was sown which will hereafter spring up.

Yet after all the good has been summed up we find the question still pressing us: "Were the interests of religion really set forth by the occasion more than if the meeting had not been held? Was the Master more pleased than grieved?"

These inquiries grow out of reflections on facts like the following:

1. The stated services of many congregations were interrupted by the camp meeting. Among the Methodist churches, in many cases, because of the absence of pastors and portions of congregations, no preaching service was held, and perhaps no other. In other cases, the services were made less profitable by the absence of part of the worshippers and by the distraction of thought in others; and in some of the congregations of other denominations in the vicinity of the camp ground, services were not attempted on the Sabbath, because of the complete commotion which pervaded and swayed the people. Now, it is a proper and pertinent inquiry whether, if all these pastors had been in their own pulpits, and the congregations had been worshipping quietly in their accustomed places and manner, the interests of religion would not have been better conserved than they were? Would not more good have been done?

2. The expense incurred in time, and for traveling and living, must have been considerable. Had the amount thus expended by those who are the supporters of religion been applied directly to the interests of the cause, in the way of paying church debts, or for Sabbath Schools at home, or for missionary work, would not the cause likely have received greater benefit? would not the amount likely have done more good than in the way it was expended?

3. The disturbance of the quiet and order of the Sabbath was very great on the ground, the labor consequent upon providing food and lodgings for the multitudes who had no tents must have been immense, and must have occupied scores of persons during the entire day. This labor and hurry, and the preparation and bringing of supplies to the ground, the business at refreshment stands, the travel of thousands by cars and private means of distances more or less great than would have been necessary to attend their accustomed places of worship were sadly out of harmony with the proper observance of the Sabbath. All this must have had a demoralizing influence on the minds of great numbers of persons, and must have weighed on the side of Sabbath desecration to an extent that will require a vast deal of good done by the meeting to overbalance. And all this was unavoidable if the meeting was necessary, but could not have taken place had the people been worshipping in their customary places.

Then all this being done in the name of religion and for the purpose of engaging in the worship of the Holy God, the effect must be to lower greatly the standard of reverence and sacredness for divine things.

I will not speak of the motive to worldly gains which some persons attribute to members of the Association. Nor will I mention the drunkenness and rowdyism always attending such gatherings. Of these the meeting was not the guilty cause; yet it afforded the opportunity.

This is written in no captious spirit, but with the kindest intentions, and by one who counts among his most esteemed personal and christan friends, some who are prominent in the Association and who were active in the recent meeting. BETA.

LITERATURE.

Reviews.—The re-publication, in this country, of the North British Reviews, forms a valuable contribution to our periodical literature, and their immense circulation bears testimony to the appreciative taste of the American people. They are representatives of the best thought and talent of the European Continent, each with its particular articles, characteristic of the place it occupies, and the principles of which it is the exponent.

In the *British Quarterly* for July will be found an article—"The Depths of the Sea"—giving an account of recent deep-sea explorations, the latest theories about the Gulf Stream and other oceanic currents, and explaining the methods of taking soundings and finding the temperature of the water at different depths. "Science, Philosophy and Religion" is a review of Dr. Ulrici's "Gott und die Natur," a work which makes an attempt "to rest physical science on a metaphysical basis." The political article is "The Tory Administration and its Whig Admirers."

The *London Quarterly* gives a condensed description of "The Isle of Wight." An article on "Primitive Man" reviews the recent works by Taylor and Lubbock; discusses the theory of Evolution and finally decides against it. "The Labor Movement at Home and Abroad," treats at length on Trades Unions and Strikes.

The *Westminster* opens with "Butler's Analogy—its Strength and Weakness," being a review of the work. Though the writer does not fully accept the conclusions, he gives high praise to this standard text-book, and remarks that "neither during his (Butler's) lifetime, nor since, has anything which can be called an answer to his Analogy been attempted." An article on Goethe and Mill is of unusual interest. The article on "The Emancipation of Women" takes the position that women, if not actually in a state of slavery at the present time, are not very far removed from it, though he admits that many of them are ignorant of the fact. He then proceeds to state their real or fancied grievances, and advocates female suffrage as the first step towards their liberation. Under the head of "Contemporary Literature" one hundred and seventy new books are chronicled for the quarter.

In the *Edinburg*, Hebrew students will be much interested in the article on "The Speaker's Bible," now in course of publication in England. The general character and design of the work are briefly explained; and much minute criticism is devoted to the manner in which the Hebrew text has been dealt with. The paper entitled, "Canon of Beauty in Greek Art," will be attractive to art-students, attempting, as it does, to detect and define the subtle laws of proportion, which guided the great sculptors of antiquity. The number is as usual full of good reading. The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA. September 8, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	6 25
Family Flour	6 75
Red Wheat	1 10
White Wheat	1 15
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	20
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beens ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloversees ₱ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	80
Corn shelled	80
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2 00
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	15
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	7
Dried Beef	15
Eggs	15
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 00
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	15
Shoulder	10
Side	12½
Hay ₱ ton new	18 00
Lard ₱ ₱ new	1
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	50
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	120
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 50
Rags	2

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Beef Cattle—The market was rarely if ever more devoid of animation than it was to-day. At the opening there was fully 4,100 head on sale, and with a marked absence of demand, except for the better grades, which were in small supply, prices rec eded fully ½@¾c, all around. This had the effect of stimulating the demand somewhat for desirable droves, but the low and medium grades, which unfortunately constitu ted the bulk of the offerings, were excessively dull, and no bids at all within the bounds of reason were refused by holders. We quote fair and choice at 5½@7½c, and common at 3½@5c.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Cotton is in limited request, with small sales of middlings at 16¾@17¼c for upland and gulf.

Timothy is lower, with small sales at $2.85 @3. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2.05@2.10. Old cloverseed ranges from 9½c to 11½c per lb.

In coffee there is but little doing. Sales of Rio at 15@19c and Laguayra at 18@19c, all gold. Cuba molasses is firm, and 2,000 hhds. good refining sold at 85½c.

The flour market is quiet, the demand being restricted to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 900 barrels including superfine, at $3.50@3.75; extras at $4@4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6.25@7.50; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5.50@6.50 and fancy brands at $7.75@9.

In the wheat market there is very little movement. Sales of red at $1.20@1.22, amber at $1.25@1.30 and white at $1.35. Rye sold at 95c. Corn is held firmly at the advance noted yesterday; sales of 4,000 bushels yellow and western mixed at 90c. Oats are in good request, and 5,000 bushels western white sold at 58@60c.

Whisky is held at $1.06 for Western iron bound.

Marriages.

McKELVEY—HAMMOND.—On the 19th ult., at the Jackson House, by the Rev. A. G. Dole, Mr. J. W. McKelvey to Miss Juniata Hammond, all of Blair county, Pa.

FISHER—HENDERSON.—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. M. L. Smith, Mr. A. M. Fisher to Miss H. Kate Henderson, all of Mapleton.
(Lewistown papers please copy.)

Deaths.

WEYER.—Suddenly, near Petersburg, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Violetta Jane Weyer, aged 37 years, wife of Michael Weyer, an Elder of the Bethel Presbyterian church.

McCRACKEN.—In christian hope, at Manor Hill, on the 19th ult., Mrs. Harriet McCracken, aged 62 years.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, posionous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—those liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in exist- ce which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT. WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

July16,1873-1y.

NO EXCUSE FOR BEING SICK.

No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, yet to hear from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles "FREE OF CHARGE" by druggists in all parts af the United States. No other manufacturer of Medicine ever gave their preperations such a test as this. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

CUT THIS OUT, IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced to this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonish everyone that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist S. S. SMITH & SONS, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

ALSO,

DR. S. D. HOWE'S
ARABIAN "SUGAR COATED" LIVER PILLS.

They cleanse the Liver and Stomach thoroughly, remove Constipation; contain no calomel nor any other injurious ingredient, and act quickly upon these organs, without producing pain or weakness. Price 25 cents per box.

CONSUMPTIVES

should use all three of the above medicines.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-1yr.

New Advertisements.

PHILIP KABIS,

SHIRLEYSBURG, PA.

Manufacturer of

FIRE PROOF STONEWARE,

IRON STONE FRUIT JARS, WATER PIPES, for drains, &c, STOEE PUMPS. I offer to the public a Stoneware Pump, which cannot and will not wear out. Having put up a large number all of which have given entire satisfaction, costing less than the wooden pump. If not satisfactory, no charge.

I als offer a Stoneware Fruit Can (tin covers) which has no equal, coal oil will not seep through, made especially for canning fruit, easily closed. Improves by use, have been in use for years, more than fifty thousand are now in use and have given entire satisfaction.

PRIVATE FAMILES can order direct from the Pottery, Jars or anyother ware.

June3-6mos.

SOMETHING NEW.

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, CHEESE.

CENTENNIAL SAUCE,

CENTENNIAL CELERY SALT,

CONFECTIONARIES BEST QUALITY,

JELLIES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Wheat, Bran and Rye Bread, baked daily, Cakes for parties, baked to order. All orders will be delivered if required. Give us a call.

july29-6mos.] WILLIAM SMITH.

New Advertisements.

CALDWELL'S WINE AND IRON BITTERS!

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Diseases,

LIVER COMPLAINT.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

GENERAL PROSTRATION.

AS A MORNING APPETIZER,

THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.

It absolutely purifies the blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the blood. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It improves the appetite, and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

CALDWELL'S COUGH CURE,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.

CALDWELL'S MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID,

An internal and external remedy.

CALDWELL'S

LILY BALM

For beautifying the

COMPLEXION,

REMOVING

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SUNBURN,

ROUGHNESS, TAN, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart softness, transparency, a roseate tinge and a pearly like lustre to the complexion.—It contains no poison. It is the best and cheapest Toilet article ever offered to the public. Full directions on the label of each bottle. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Sept.2,1874. MEDINA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned Assignees of George H. Martin, of Jackson township, Perry county, Pa., will sell, by outcry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1874

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit:

A TRACT OF LAND.

situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Kelley, Cree, Spanogle and Cissna, containing 209 acres, more or less, of limestone flint land, of which 135 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with rock oak, white oak, pine and chestnut. The improvements are a large double

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Bank Barn, wagon shed and corn crib, and other outbuildings. There is a strong and never failing spring of good water near the door. There is a Log Tenant House on the farm and a good

APPLE ORCHARD,

together with a large lot of other fruit trees.

This property is finely located in a rich neighborhood, and is only two miles from the village of Burnt Cabins, and within half a mile of a school house. This farm is within 8 miles of the Richmond railroad station, in Franklin county, and 12 miles from Orbisonia, on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. B. STAMBAUGH,
A. B. GROSH,
Aug.26-3t. Assignees.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

[Estate of SAML. H. SHOEMAKER, dc.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel H. Shoemaker, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ARIETTA SHOEMAKER,
Aug.19. Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of EDWARD DUNCAN, deceased.]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, living near James Creek post office, on the estate of Edward Duncan, late of Lincoln township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES KEITH,
Aug.5,'74.-6t. Executor.

SUE HARNISH. ANNIE JACOBS.

MISSES HARNISH & JACOBS,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSERS.

Opposite the Jackson House, No. 225, Railroad St., Huntingdon, Pa. Great attention paid to all kinds of Hair Work, such as Switches, Pompedour Platts, Frizettes, Curls, Puffs, and ladies' Braids and Gents Watch Guards. All real hair—no imitation. All kinds of hair goods kept on hand. Strangers, by calling before purchasing elsewhere, will save 50 per cent. All orders promptly filled. July15,1874-3mos.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of PETER SPRANKLE, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, living near Petersburg post office, on the estate of Peter Sprankle, late of Porter township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL SPRANKLE,
JAMES ALLEN,
Aug.5,'74-6t. [Executors.

LEWIS RICHTER,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

in old JOURNAL building, Fifth street, Huntingdon, Pa. Good fits guaranteed in all cases.

Aug.12-1yr.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE SMALL FARM.

The undersigned will sell upon the premises, in Jackson township, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th 1874,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the valuable Farm known as the "Mansion Property of Jacob Ayers," late of said township, deceased. The farm contains 57 acres and allowances, about one-half of which are cleared, and the balance in good growing timber. The improvements are a good Weatherboarded House and Log Barn and other outbuildings, with splendid water in the yard. There is an excellent apple and peach orchard on the premises, and abundance of cherries.

TERMS.—One-half in hand and balance in two years, secured by Judgments.

JAMES J. AYERS,
Aug.19-3mos* Executor.

EXECEUTRIX'S NOTIC.

[Estate of LYDIA MOORE, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lydia J. Moore, late of Cromwell township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH SECREST,
Orbisonia, Pa., Aug.12,'74. Executrix.

MARBLEHEAD WOOLEN FACTORY.

NEAR M'ELEVY'S FORT,

Huntingdon county, Pa.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he manufactures

BLANKETS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, Jeans, Flannels and Stocking and other Yarns, and everything usually manufactured in a Country Factory, which he will exchange for Wool or Cash, at fair prices.

B. A. GIBBONEY.

Aug.19,'74-1yr.

NEW STORE! NEW GROCERY! NEW PLACE! AND A NEW MAN!

The subscriber has returned from the East with a well-selected stock of

Groceries,
Confections,
Syrups,
Cured Meats,
Queensware, Wood and Willowware,
Tobaccos, Segars, Brooms, Brushes,
Soaps, Salt, and everything
kept in a store of this kind.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, at market prices.

GRAF. MILLER,
No. 213, Fifth st., in old Journal Building.
Huntingdon, Aug. 5, 1874.-3m

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE for all kinds of printing.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

50,000 feet good dry Oak, Hickory, Ash, Beech and Maple Lumber, at the Agricultural Implement Factory, Huntingdon, Pa., where farmers can be supplied with Threshing Machines, Fann Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Wheel Barrows, Bag Trucks, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Machines, Wood Sawing Machines, Spring Wagons, Carts, &c., &c.

Aug.5-3m.] J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. A. JOY & CO.,

414 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.,

next door below Wharton's Hardware Store.

Best place in town to purchase a good article at a reasonable price.

We have just received a good stock of Keystone and City made Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Aug.5,1874-1yr.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

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Aug.26,'73-1yr.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, June 10, 1874, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL.	EXP.	STATIONS.	EXP.	MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
5 55	8 45	Huntingdon	6 40	8 30
6 00	8 50	Long Siding	6 35	8 15
6 10	9 00	McConnellstown	6 25	8 05
6 20	9 06	Grafton	6 20	8 00
6 33	9 20	Marklesburg	6 10	7 48
6 43	9 30	Coffee Run	6 00	7 38
6 49	9 35	Rough and Ready	5 55	7 30
6 56	9 43	Cove	5 48	7 23
6 59	9 46	Fishers Summit	5 40	7 20
7 15	10 05	Saxton	5 20	7 00
7 30	10 20	Riddlesburg	5 05	6 45
7 37	10 25	Hopewell	5 00	6 40
7 49	10 38	Pipers Run

The Huntingdon Journal.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION Of Teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows:

Mapleton, Friday, August 28, Mapleton.
Mount Union, Saturday, August 29, Mt. Union.
Cromwell, Wednesday, September 2, Orbisonia.
Shirley, Thursday, September 3, Shirleysburg.
Walker, Tuesday, September 8, McConnelstown.
Porter, Wednesday, September 9, Alexandria.
Morris, Thursday, September 10, Shaffersville.
Warriorsmark, Friday, Sept. 11, Warriorsmark.
Franklin, Saturday, September 12, Franklinville.
West, Monday, Sept. 14, Shavers Creek Bridge.
Barree, Tuesday, Sept. 15, Saulsburg.
Jackson, Wednesday, Sept. 16, McAlevey's Fort.
Oneida, Thursday, Sept. 17, Donation.
Henderson, Friday, Sept. 18, Union S. H.
Union, Monday, Sept. 21, Pine Grove.
Cass and Cassville, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22 and 23, Cassville
Todd, Thursday, Sept. 24, Newberg.
Juniata, Tuesday, Sept. 29, Bell Crown.
Penn, Wednesday, Sept. 30, Marklesburg.
Lincoln and Hopewell, Thursday, Oct. 1, Coffee Run.
Carbon, Friday, Oct. 2, Dudley.
Tell, Tuesday, Oct. 6, Bolingertown.
Dublin, Wednesday, Oct. 7, Shade Gap.
Springfield, Friday, Oct. 9, Maddensville.
Clay, Saturday, Oct. 10, Three Springs.

Special examinations at Huntingdon, on Saturday, Oct. 17, and at Three Springs, Saturday, Oct. 24.

All applicants will please come provided with paper, pen and ink or pencil—pen and ink preferred.

Examinations will begin at 8:30 A. M. No applicants admitted after the examination have commenced.

To be admitted into a class at a special examination, they must present a written request from the school board of the district for which they are examined.

Directors are requested to have school houses in proper condition for holding examination in them. A general invitation to be present at these examinations is cordially extended.

R. M. McNEAL,
Three Springs, Aug. 19, 1874-3t. Co. Supt.

HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR '74
BY
HON. EDWARD McPHERSON,
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This accurate and impartial Volume gives the full record on the "Increase of Salary Act" and its repeal, on Transportation, Civil Rights, and Financial Questions, including the act of 1862 creating "Legal Tenders" and coin interest on Bonds, and the various Expanding and Contracting acts since. President Grant's Messages and Memorandum, Interviews, Letters, Proclamations, and Action in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Supreme Court Decisions. Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Laws. Constitutional Amendments, made and pending, in States, and Nation. "Back-pay" Statistics, Tables of Appropriations, Debt, Elections, Currency Distribution by States and sections, &c. Invaluable for campaign. Cloth, $2.50 post-paid. Address GEO. FRS. DAWNSO, General Agent, P. O. Box 434, Washington, D. C. aug.12-4t.

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Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying al its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billions, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Goldbeaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminities will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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April30.1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

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GOLDEN-TONGUE PARLOR ORGAN

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PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct. 5, 1872.*

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Hardy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ.

PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* Having had one of your Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, for six months past, I thought before recommending it, to give it a fair, square trial, and am happy to testify that it surpassed all that has been said or advertised about it. I have had Professors of music, and celebrated organists come and try it, and one and all say that it is one of the sweetest and best toned instruments in the market. It has taken the shine out of all others around here. I am perfectly satisfied with it. You may publish this if you see fit, as my organ can be tried by any one wishing to do so, in proof of what I say.

A. S. R. RICHARDS,
Late of the Tunaqua Courier, now at New Bethlehem, Pa.

BEATTY & PLOTTS Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are instruments that are winning for themselves a good reputation far and wide. The career of the firm is full of interest and shows what close application to one branch of business will do. Their energy, zeal and unyielding determination have enabled them to win.—*Washington (N. J.) Star, March 27, 1874.*

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS parlor organs are highly praised by good judges, for their sweetness of tone.—*Pittston (Pa.) Comet Oct. 4, 1873.*

Lawry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

I have had BEATTY & PLOTTS' Organ since August 14th, 1872; it gives the highest satisfaction, and has proved all that it was recommended by the proprietors.

JOB HENRY.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS' celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are pronounced unsurpassed by any now before the musical world, by all who have had the pleasure to examine them. Testimony from all parts of the country speaks in favor of them, going to show their superiority over all others.—*Ashland, Pa., Bulletin, Dec. 5, 1873.*

Lawry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ, of N. J., seem to give full satisfaction to all purposes all over; and I must say by the experience I have of one of these organs—which I have had in my possession for nearly two years, and is in excellent condition—I would advise all who wish to get a good and substantial parlor organ to see the above named party, before buying anywhere else.

DAVID SCHEIRER,
Music Teache

Slatington, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874.

BEATTY & PLOTTS' Parlor Organ I like better than the Standard, and gives better satisfaction, as I find by experience in my profession.

PROF. FRANK MAYER.

Tunaqua, Pa., Dec. 16, 1873.

Those desiring a beautiful ornament for their homes, as well as an instrument of unsurpassed musical excellence will find it in the Beatty & Plotts Golden Tongue Parlor Organ. It gives entire satisfaction, and, in fact, is the leading instrument of the day.

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PARLOR ORGAN.—We call attention to the advertisement of Beatty & Plotts, manufacturers of Parlor Organs, in another part of this paper. These organs are fast superseding all others on account of their good qualities. A number of these instruments have been sold in this county, which give general satisfaction. These instruments are highly recommended by the best musicians in the country.—*Sunbury American.*

St. Clair, Pa., April 7, 1874.

TO DANIEL F. BEATTY:—I have received my organ all right. It pleases me very much. I never played an organ that gives me better satisfaction, the case looks splendid. I have a friend waiting for one. Please send me another No. 60 at once for him. He advocates your organs above all others. Enclosed please find check.

Very respectfully.

JOHN MILLS.

Address BEATTY & PLOTTS,
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TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from thissource are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

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Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

JUNE 15, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and ✠7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.40 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.25 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and ✠7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.25 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.25 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and ✠7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.35, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.10 and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.40 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.35 a. m. and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
✠Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL	4.25, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Conandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS	1.20 p. m, to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE	5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD.

FAST LINE	3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM.	6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL	2.25 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains north leave daily except Sunday.

For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Pass Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD		
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	MILES'D MAIL	A'CCOM.		HARRISB'G ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	2 58	11 35	10 41		N. Hamilton	1004	4 52	11 59
5 08	3 03	11 42	10 55		Mt. Union	9 57	4 45	11 53
5 17	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 36	11 47
5 26	3 15	11 57	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 28	11 40
5 40	3 25	12 10	11 50		HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 38
6 00	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 10	3 48	12 41	12 32		Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 17	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 31	4 05	1 05	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 32	10 54
6 39	4 12	1 13	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 51	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
6 57	4 25	1 32	1 30		Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 02	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 21	3 03	10 32
7 40	4 56	2 20	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 2
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.20 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 37 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg a 15 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 55 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Jauy,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

ELEGANT RECEIPT BOOKS

AT THE

JOURNAL BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS,
DAY-BOOKS,
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POCKET BOOKS,
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MEMORANDUMS,
DIARIES,
LEASES,
DEEDS,
LIENS,
BONDS,
TAGS,
LABELS,
WARRANTS,
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ATTACHMENTS,
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Cap, Letter-Cap, Legal, Record, Bill Paper, Post, Sermon, Note, Billet, Mouring, Initial, and French Papers. ENVELOPES: White Amber, Corn, Canary, Orange, Gold, Light Buff, Dark Buff, French, Mourning, Legal, Document.

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EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

COME AND SEE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER!

Of every grade and quality,

IN HUNTINGDON,

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Our stock of papers consist of Flat-caps, Folio Post, Demy, Letter and all the best qualities of

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A full line of CHROMOS and other PICTURES, very cheap, at the

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CALL AND SEE.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED

WOODEN

AGRAFFE.

THE

COMPOUND

REST

PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING

IRON

BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., or
JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
no15

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son.)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS,	INGRAINS,
VENITIAN,	WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE,	HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS	
CARPET CHAIN,	
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,	
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE	

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1872-1y.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.

UNION SPOKE WORKS,

S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Send for Price List. ☜

July16,1874-1y.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 501 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in the line,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 18, 1874.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.